

Meloxicam Cas No. : 71125-38-7

Meloxicam is used to treat arthritis. It reduces pain, swelling, and stiffness of the joints. Meloxicam is known as a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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Meloxicam

CAS No. : 71125-38-7



Molecular Structure Meloxicam,
Molecular Formula C₁₄H₁₃N₃O₄S₂
Molecular Weight 351.40
CAS Registry Number 71125-38-7

ATC code M01AC06
PubChem 5281106
DrugBank APRD00529
ChemSpider 10442740

Chemical data

Formula C₁₄H₁₃N₃O₄S₂
Mol. mass 351.403 g/mol
SMILES eMolecules & PubChem

Pharmacokinetic data

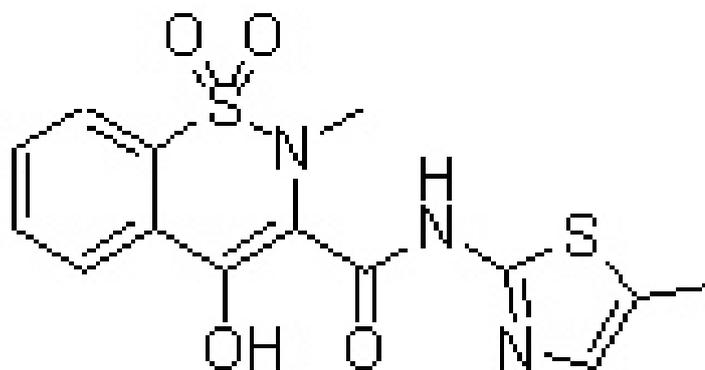
Bioavailability 89%
Protein binding 99.4%
Metabolism Hepatic (CYP2C9 and 3A4-mediated)
Half life 15 to 20 hours
Excretion Urine and faeces equally
Therapeutic considerations
Pregnancy cat.
C(US) D in third trimester
Legal status
POM(UK) R-only(US)
Routes Oral

DOSAGE

- * Use Meloxicam exactly as directed by your doctor.
- * Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment.
- * Take Meloxicam tablets with or immediately after food.
- * Never use more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Meloxicam contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.
- * Meloxicam is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition appears to be the same as yours.

HOW TO USE YOUR SUPPOSITORIES:

1. If the suppository is too soft, it may be chilled in the refrigerator or under cold running water before unwrapping. Remove the wrapping and moisten the suppository with water. Lie on your left side (if you are right handed and reverse if left handed); draw your knees up towards your chest, with the top leg drawn up more than the bottom leg.
2. Use your forefinger (index finger) or the middle finger, whichever you find easier, gently push the suppository into the rectum (back passage), pointed end first.





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3. The suppository should be inserted as far as possible, pushing the end of the suppository sideways to ensure contact with the bowel.
4. Lower your legs to a comfortable position to help you hold the suppository in place.

SIDE EFFECTS

Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

Feeling or being sick, tummy pain, heartburn, diarrhoea, swelling feet or lower legs, headache, dizziness, nervousness or depression, drowsiness, problems sleeping, numbness in your hands or feet, tiredness, general feeling of being unwell, disturbance in vision, ringing or buzzing in the ears.

Important: If you experience swelling of the lips, mouth and throat; wheezing or breathing problems; yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes; a high temperature with a sore throat or if you experience black or bloody stools or blood in the urine stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as possible.

Meloxicam suppository may cause rectal irritation.

In general, the most common side effects with NSAIDs are related to the gastrointestinal tract (GI) and include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea and gas. To prevent these common side effects, it is recommended that most NSAIDs be taken with food or milk. NSAIDs may cause ulcers in the stomach and/or small intestine. A few NSAIDs are designed to be less damaging to the stomach and small intestine, and, therefore, they may be taken with or without food. Meloxicam is an example of one of these NSAIDs, but, nevertheless, it should be taken cautiously without food. NSAIDs have been associated with an increased risk of blood clots that can cause strokes and heart attacks. NSAIDs also may interfere with the function of the kidneys or injure the kidneys.

Other less common side effects of meloxicam are headache, fatigue related to anemia (low red blood cell count), joint pain, back pain, insomnia, itching, skin rash, bladder infection and upper respiratory tract infection.

PRECAUTIONS

Before taking meloxicam, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or to aspirin or other NSAIDs (e.g., ibuprofen, naproxen, celecoxib); or if you have any other allergies. This medication should not be used if you have certain medical conditions. Before using this medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist if you have: a history of asthma that gets worse after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs (more trouble breathing with runny/stuffy nose). Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: asthma, bleeding or clotting problems, blood disorders (e.g., anemia), dehydration, growth in the nose (nasal polyps), heart disease (e.g., congestive heart failure), high blood pressure, kidney disease, liver disease, poorly controlled diabetes, stomach problems (e.g., bleeding, ulcers), swelling (edema, fluid retention). This medication may make you dizzy or drowsy; use caution engaging in activities requiring alertness such as driving or using machinery. This medication may cause stomach bleeding. Daily use of alcohol and tobacco, especially when combined with this medication, may increase your risk for stomach bleeding. Limit alcohol and smoking. Consult your doctor or pharmacist for more information. This medication may make you more sensitive to the sun. Avoid prolonged sun exposure, tanning booths or sunlamps. Use a sunscreen and wear protective clothing when outdoors. Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist that you are using this medication. Caution is advised when using this drug in the elderly because they may be more sensitive to its side effects, especially stomach bleeding and kidney effects. This medication should be used only when clearly needed during the first 6 months of pregnancy. .



It is not recommended for use during the last 3 months of pregnancy due to possible fetal harm. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor

This medication may pass into breast milk and could have undesirable effects on a nursing infant. Therefore, breast-feeding is not recommended while using this medication. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

DRUG DESCRIPTION

Meloxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug of the oxicam class, used to relieve the symptoms of arthritis, primary dysmenorrhea, fever; and as an analgesic, especially where there is an inflammatory component.

Meloxicam is in a class of drugs called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and are used to treat pain and/or inflammation. Prostaglandins are chemicals that contribute to inflammation within joints, and it is the inflammation that leads to the common symptoms of pain, tenderness and swelling associated with arthritis. Meloxicam blocks the enzymes that make prostaglandins (cyclooxygenase 1 and 2) and reduces the levels of prostaglandins. As a result, inflammation and its accompanying symptoms are reduced.

Meloxicam is a pastel yellow solid, practically insoluble in water, with higher solubility observed in strong acids and bases. It is very slightly soluble in methanol. Meloxicam has an apparent partition coefficient (log P)_{app} = 0.1 in n-octanol/buffer pH 7.4. Meloxicam has pKa values of 1.1 and 4.2.

Note /Government Notification: These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export *** subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:
91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by
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